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WOMAN'S TRUE PLACE.

English women have won a remarkably wide field of labor during the past year and a half. A large percentage of former house servants are at work in munitions factories. They are serving on railroads, street cars and omnibuses as porters and conductors. They are cheerfully making their rounds in rain or shine as postwomen and policewomen. Not only as letter carriers, but as telegraph messengers, chauffeurs for motor vans, and as clerks in the postoffices, English girls are serving their government, taking the place of the men who have gone to the front.

Former society leaders are working side by side with ex-servants. Some are studying in hospitals, preparing themselves for active nursing. Ladies are even running the remount depots established by the war department for the care and training of horses that are to be sent into active service later.

From the charwoman to the lady of wealth and ease, all have quietly left their former occupations and taken up the work of the men wherever they are needed. That they have been able to do so in such a short time has been a great step in the advancement of women. It has shown that they are physically and mentally capable of a much greater variety of service than has been granted heretofore. It has shown that when conditions demand the service of women their place is no longer "in the home" but wherever they can best serve society. It has increased the dignity of labor and the respect with which women working outside of the home are regarded.

When the war ends the women will have proved their ability and earned the right to work in any field to which individual interests and public service calls them.

'FEDERALIZING' THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Secretary Garrison's proposal of a "Continental Army" of 400,000 men to act as a second line of defense, after the regular army, doesn't seem to have aroused much enthusiasm among either the experts or the public. Criticism is directed less against the measure itself—which is modeled thoroughly on the admirable Swiss system—than against the neglect of the National Guard which it appears to involve. The critics insist that two such volunteer systems could not flourish side by side; that the success of the new system would mean the decay of the old; and that it is better to build up the National Guard than it is to attempt any conflicting innovation.

The war secretary seems to agree, in principle, with his critics, explaining that he has urged the Continental Army merely because he sees no way of making the state militia dependably available for federal purposes in case of need. The government has no right to call out the National Guard for foreign service, and it is questioned whether any law granting it such right would be constitutional.

The secretary has admitted in his testimony before the house committee on military affairs, that if there is any way of "federalizing" the National Guard, it should be done. The signs indicate that, if congress takes any action to establish an effective army reserve, it will be along this line.

It is reported that the constitutional objection may be got around by some such method as this: National Guardsmen may be required to pledge themselves that after receiving their military training, they would volunteer for the federal army service whenever a call is issued. They might volunteer as individuals or as organized military units. Thus the federal government would command the guardsmen's services without usurping the authority of the state. The government, under such a plan, would of course contribute far more liberally than it does now to the support of the militia in all the states.

Perhaps some such method, after all, is the best way to solve the problem. At any rate, it is highly desirable to make the National Guard what its name implies, and bring it as completely as possible under federal control for use in national emergencies.

MAGAZINES RUINING LITERATURE.

Henry Holt, the publisher, is convinced that American literature is going to the dogs. The magazines, he maintains, are primarily responsible, and they are aided and abetted by the government.

The most pernicious effect on our literature, he explains, is the exploitation of authors' names rather than their works, by the periodical publishers. It used to be

that magazine articles were unsigned. Even until recently, while the authors' names were printed with their articles and stories, there was no emphasis on them. The work was supposed to speak for itself. The name was of secondary importance. But now all that is changed. Every weekly and monthly magazine screams at the reader, in big type and red ink, the names of the men and women whose contribution it contains.

Literature is commercialized. It is like the "star" system which has been the bane of the American stage. Just as our acting and playwriting have suffered from undue emphasis on the actor, so our literature suffers from the systematic exploitation of star writers—that is the writers popular at the moment.

The effect says Mr. Holt is the "overworking of the authors who have names." Magazines clamor for their works because their names have selling power. They write too much, too rapidly, too carelessly. They forsake their art and seek the money while they can get it. Thus they produce vast quantities of rot instead of real literature, weakening their powers, and in the end destroying their own vogue.

The deterioration of literature is seen, says Mr. Holt, in the deterioration of the book trade. We read great quantities of periodicals, and few books. A generation ago when our country and half its present population, we had between 3,000 and 4,000 booksellers. Now we have only 1,500. But we have 100,000 stands selling periodicals and newspapers.

Book production is usually regarded as the measure of a nation's enlightenment. If we accept that standard, Mr. Holt's criticism seems well founded. We publish in this country 10,000 books a year. "Darkest Russia" publishes nearly three times that many. Even in its per capita production of books Russia is ahead of us. Great Britain produces twice as many books as we do in proportion to population; so does France. Germany produces nearly four times as many.

The government's responsibility seems to consist in the fact that it charges higher postage rates for books than for periodicals. "The government carries the Police Gazette at a cent a pound," says Mr. Holt, "and charges eight times as much to carry a spelling book or a bible. It cannot be expected that literature will thrive under these conditions."

PROHIBITION IN ARIZONA.

Do you know—you who are interested in insuring against the return of the saloon to Arizona—that Arizona is the only state on the honor role of nineteen which forbids the introduction of alcoholic beverages for any purpose whatsoever. In other words, Arizona is the only state in which personal privilege is denied.

There is a reason for the guarantee of personal privilege in every prohibition state in the Union. This reason is, that the co-operation is needed of all men and women who are opposed to the commercializing of the liquor traffic but who are sincere in their belief that it is not legislation but education which will work for human good with the least possible opposition.

It has been clearly demonstrated in every prohibition state that legislation permitting the introduction of alcoholic beverages for other than commercial exploitation has worked to the advantage of the temperance cause generally, so much so that every prohibition state has retained its temperance laws and has sought further legislation along sane lines to make prohibition a continuous policy of the state. Kansas is a pioneer of this doctrine and her example is being followed throughout the land.

If the present national prohibition wave had been preceded by such legislation as we have in Arizona—or the interpretation given to it—Prohibition would either be a dead letter or infinitely less the live issue which it is today. Several states have inaugurated prohibition campaigns for the present year, but none of them has fallen into the trap which has clutched Arizona.

What, then, is the duty of Arizona if she will retain the good already accomplished and avert a return of the open-saloon evil? There must be a constitutional amendment in case the courts decide that our present law will not permit liquor to come into the state FOR ANY USE.

Suggestions as to how Arizona may benefit from the experience of Kansas, known as the banner prohibition state, are contained in the following recommendations in regard to the shipment of liquors in interstate commerce, published in the official bulletin of the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, received by The Review.

1. A law making the place of delivery of liquor the place of sale so that the railroads and express companies will be liable for illegal delivery.
2. A law requiring common carriers to reports with the county clerk of liquor shipments delivered daily, or at least more frequently than once a month as the present law of Kansas requires. Such a law, in the opinion of several county attorneys, would assist the officers in apprehending law violators immediately after the violation.
3. The passage of a law making it an offense for a common carrier to deliver liquor to a person whose obvious intention is to use it in violation of law.
4. A law prohibiting the delivery of liquor to any person who has once been convicted of violating the prohibitory measure.
5. A law requiring common carriers to state the units of container in any shipment of liquors: for instance if the package contains 32 pints, the report should not say four gallons.
6. A law requiring that the reports of liquor shipments received shall be published in local papers.

GERMANY RESTRICTS BREAD SHIPMENTS

Edict Limits Bread Supplies for Imprisoned Allies to a Small Number; Ruling Is Called Sinister.

GENEVA, Jan. 19.—By official order, Germany has stopped the shipment of bread to prisoners of war in Germany, unless each package of bread is addressed to an individual prisoner. This order has caused consternation to those in charge of the bread supply to prisoners, as they say it is practically impossible to send individual packages except to a few, and that the great bulk of prisoners will have their bread supply cut off. They declare, too, that back of this order is a sinister move to strike such terror among the Allies on the starving condition of their prisoners, that they will be willing to listen to peace.

The International Red Cross organization has its headquarters here, administering its affairs for the whole world at this central point, Gustave Ador, a distinguished Swiss citizen, is at the head, and Max Dollfus, an Alsatian of strong French sentiment, is head of the bureau for prisoners of war. As such Mr. Dollfus was made director of the bread supply furnished French prisoners of war in Germany, and it was he who told the Associated Press of the order of Dec. 27, and the grave effect it would have.

"Bread is the very element of a Frenchman's existence," said he, "you can cut off anything else and he can stand it, but he must have bread. Now we have built up a vast organization by which bread has been poured into Germany to meet this primary want. A small part of it has gone in individual packages, but the great bulk has been without individual names, as it is impossible to designate each one of about 300,000 prisoners in a daily bread supply. And yet this order of Dec. 27 cuts off everything not addressed in an individual package direct to the prisoner. So that the great bulk of this supply is stopped."

"I have had many opportunities to see the serious effect of short bread rations to prisoners," added Mr. Dollfus. "The prisoners returning to France, and I have personally witnessed their condition and heard their reports. For example, in one party of 400 prisoners which I conveyed, 250 had developed tuberculosis from being in a famished condition from lack of bread—they were literally emaciated skeletons stricken with fatal disease. And this was typical of the result of short bread rations."

"The German ration to prisoners," Mr. Dollfus went on, "is one small loaf, about four inches in diameter, in the morning. This is intended for the day, but the famished men eat it at once, and that ends their bread supply for the day, only a soup being given at noon. That is the reason, we have been pouring in this bread supply, largely in bulk, but to individuals so far as they could be traced. It has proved a life saver to thousands. And yet by this order of the 27th, this bread supply in bulk is cut off."

"This can mean only another great tragedy," said Mr. Dollfus, "and I am convinced there must be a purpose behind such a move—a purpose to force the Allies to consider terms of peace, rather than to see their own people dying of starvation. And we expect, also, that if the bulk supply is cut off, this will soon be followed by cutting off the individual packages, on the grounds that it is too great an undertaking to distribute these individual daily supplies. And so we are faced with the present stoppage of the bulk supply and the probable stoppage of the remaining individual supply."

"I am seeking as best as possible to meet this condition, by organizing a complete service of individual packages, but it will be a work requiring much help from private sources—in which I hope America will help as it did in Belgium—and will be supported by the Allied governments as far as possible. But it is a strange fact that the Hague Convention designed for the betterment of the world, stands in the way of a government helping its own prisoners. One provision of the Hague agreement is that the country holding prisoners shall be charged with feeding them, and that the country from which the prisoners come shall have no control of the matter. That provision, made in peace times, has had an unfortunate effect in actual war times, and France and England are thus prohibited by the Hague agreement from officially seeking to control the bread or food supply of their prisoners in Germany. Therefore we must organize it without direct government support, but with the expectation that the Allied governments will give it semi-official recognition without encroaching on the Hague agreement."

"Taking about 300,000 French prisoners as a basis, perhaps half of them can be reached after by the efforts of families and friends in sending individual packages. That leaves 150,000 to be looked after daily. It takes eight kilos of bread to supply one man adequately for a month, or 1,200,000 kilos for 150,000 prisoners a month. I am paying 46 centimes per kilo (9.15) but the cost may advance



to 70 centimes (14 cents). This makes about 75 cents per man per month, or about 600,000 francs (\$120,000) for 150,000 men per month. That is the problem which I am trying to work out—all resulting from this order cutting off the bulk bread supply."

A BATCH OF SMILES

"I suppose John is still taking life easy?"

"Oh, yes, indeed! John has only two regrets in life. One is that he has to wake up and eat, and the other is that he has to stop eating to sleep."

Social Reformer (in stentorian tones). "Do you know that one-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives?"

Voice in the rear. "It's a good thing some people mind their own business."

The audience held their breath and simply thr-r-rilled as Jack Braveboy, the hero, killed the last of the Indians.

He staggered about; he almost fainted with loss of blood.

Then he gazed about him, and suddenly his voice rang out with hope: "See! he cried. 'The dawn breaks bright upon the topmost heights!'"

Still darkness reigned. "The dawn! The dawn!" he screamed, raging about the stage. "It breaks! The dawn!"

A head popped over the mountain top.

"Old 'ard, guv'nor," said the head. "Don't be in such a bloomin' 'urry! Some one's bin an' turned the gas off!"


Visitor: "I think it's just wonderful to see you cheery with all those horrid wounds on your head."

Wounded Optimist: "Oh, well, miss, it's a very cheeryin' thing to wake up of a mornin' an' find that you've still got a 'ead to 'ave wounds on."

LOSES TURPENTINE TRADE

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 19.—The recent cabled announcement that the president of the Bremen chamber of Commerce has declared that no more American turpentine will be imported into Germany is explained by the fact that Germany's ally, Austria, is now in possession of practically the entire Russian turpentine region, of which the town of Luck is the center. Kovel, another town in Austrian hands, also has an important turpentine trade, as have several other localities around Brest-Litovsk.

The total turpentine output of Poland and Volhynia is estimated by a Dutch technical journal at 2,000 carloads annually, with a value of \$2,400,000. In quality it cannot compare with the American product, but being 50 per cent cheaper, it has been used for many industrial purposes. It is expected that under German direction turpentine production in Poland will be increased and improved, which would in any case adversely affect the American turpentine export to Germany after the war.



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